

Forever float that standard sheet—  
Where breaks the foe but falls before us?  
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,  
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

The New Rebel Movement.

The new movement of Gen. Lee has thoroughly alarmed the threatened states. The proclamation of the governors of Ohio and Pennsylvania appeal with earnestness for the people to turn out and defend their homes. There is yet some doubt what point the rebels are aiming at, whether Philadelphia or Pittsburgh, or both. They are evidently in pretty strong force, and have appeared so suddenly at Winchester, as to make it impossible to reinforce Gen. Milroy, who has either been captured or has fallen back upon Harper's Ferry.

The rebels can hardly hope to retain any portion of the country they are invading. Their object is plunder, and effect abroad and among their own people, who were becoming tired of a war that produced no results. It will also have a favorable effect in the north. It will dry up the copperheads. When actual invasion takes place they will retire, as their treasonable talk would not be tolerated. It is not a week since an audience at a public meeting in Philadelphia cheered Jeff. Davis. They would hardly do this now.

Afternoon dispatches indicate much alarm in Pennsylvania. It is thought that nothing can prevent the arrival of the rebels at Harrisburg, and that the whole of the state south of the Susquehanna will be overrun. That being the case we do not see what is to prevent the rebels from cutting off communication between Washington and the east. How such a formidable raid could have been set on foot so successfully without the knowledge of the military authorities is very strange. We may expect to hear of desperate battles in that quarter very soon. In the meantime the whole country ought to be put on a war footing, for we know not what the result of these engagements may be.

**Eighteenth Regiment.**—Col. Gabriel Bonck reports the following casualties in his command up to May 27th: At Jackson, May 14th, 2 killed, 18 wounded; before Vicksburg, 6 killed, 11 wounded. Private Ferdinand Getter was killed at Jackson by the accidental discharge of a comrade's gun.

**Atlantic & Great Western Railway.**—The first through passenger train upon the Atlantic & Great Western railway, says the Urbana Citizen, arrived at Akron from New York on Monday evening, 25th ult. It was made the occasion of quite a demonstration by the citizens of Akron. Trains will now run regularly between New York and Akron.

**The Rebels and the Copperheads.**—The Richmond Inquirer recognizes the good will of the copperheads to the incoherent confederacy, but rebukes them for misleading the population of the north any longer with ideas of reunion. On the contrary it advises them to await the arrival of insurgent armies at Cairo and at Philadelphia, and then aid the southern cause by shouting "deliverance and not Union!"

**Gov. Tod, of Ohio,** has authorized a battalion of national volunteers to be formed of rebel prisoners at Camp Chase, in that state, who take the oath of allegiance. Forty-five joined on Thursday last.

**Emancipation Sentiment in Delaware.**—There was a great Union demonstration at Dover, Delaware, on Tuesday, Governor Canon presiding. Speeches were made by Henry Winter Davis, D. Dudley Field, General Schenck, J. M. Scovel, Judge Bond of Baltimore, and others. The emancipation policy was heartily approved, and every allusion to the probable rescue of Delaware from slavery was received with great enthusiasm.

**4th of July.**—The citizens of Burlington, Racine county, celebrate the 4th of July in an old fashioned way. J. C. Converse, Esq., of Beloit, is the orator of the day.

**Third Wisconsin Cavalry.**—The Appleton Crescent says: Capt. Theodore Conkey, of the 3d Wisconsin cavalry, who has been on a visit with family and friends in our city, left our midst for Madison on the 21st ult., leaving the latter place for Fort Scott, Kansas, the 26th ult. While here, on his brief stay, he enlisted and took with him fourteen recruits! This is but another evidence of Capt. Conkey's unbounded popularity among the people.

**Idleness.**—Nine-tenths of the miseries and woes of mankind proceed from idleness. With men of quick minds, to whom it is especially pernicious, this habit is commonly the fruit of many disappointments and ill-fated schemes, and men fall in their schemes, not so much for want of strength, as in the direction of it. The weakest living creature, by concentrating his power on a single object, can accomplish something; the strongest, by dissipating his power over many, may fail to accomplish anything. The drop, by continual falling, makes its passage through the hardest rock; the heavy torrent, pushing over it, and leaves no trace behind.

**Massachusetts.**—We were one of the invited guests at the sheep shearing festival on the 12th inst., at John A. Fletcher's, of this town, and while some of the popular sheep men of this state are going to Vermont and to Europe after extra sheep, I thought best to tell you what is kept in Johnston. A yearling buck sheared ten and a half pounds, a two year old sixteen pounds, and a three year old seventeen and a half pounds. One ewe sheared eight and a half pounds, and these sheep have run with a large flock and without extra keeping, and we think cannot often be beat in any place. Some of our popular sheep dealers that pay five hundred dollars for a buck, and then fill his fleece with oil to make it weigh, and put it in all the newspapers through the country to get greenhorns to bite at their hook when they want to purchase, are playing a different game from this more quiet farmer. If they can turn out any heavier fleeces than those I have named above, and the sheep cared for in the same way, the fleeces not to be filled with oil and sugar, we want such persons to let us know where such sheep can be found, as we want to purchase that kind, otherwise we shall breed from these and patronize home trade. Mr. Fletcher does not have to go out of the family to get good shearers, his three sons doing that kind of work to perfection.

The festival went off with good cheer and the ladies enjoyed the same with great glee. At two o'clock we sat down to a most sumptuous table, loaded with the good things of this great and bountiful country, prepared under the guidance of the lady of Mr. Fletcher, who knows how such things are to be done. In all of the matters discussed the soldiers were not forgotten, and at sundown we parted with our friends, having enjoyed the day sumptuously, and hoping to have many such occasions in years to come.

A. M. CARTER,  
Johnston, June 16th, 1863.

ALL SORTS OF PARAGRAPHS.

Several parties of blacks have escaped in canoes and flats and come to our gunboats on the Red river in Louisiana. They represent the rebels as treating negroes with horrible barbarity—running them down with horses, shooting them on roads and dragging them with ropes tied to horses' tails to jail, which is so crowded with blacks as to be unable to hold any more. Both whites and blacks who showed any favor to the Union forces have been arrested and shot.

A New York paper suggests that each county in the loyal states erect a monument with the name of every soldier from that county who has fallen or may fall during the war, inscribed upon it. It is a good suggestion, which, if carried out, would give us the honor of surpassing all nations in doing honor to our heroes.

An anvil block, weighing 100 tons, has been successfully cast at the Midland Works, Sheffield—the largest ever cast in England.

The Vienna journals state that several cafes of that city have lately introduced a machine for shuffling cards, which performs the work with great celerity.

Capt. Wilcox, provost marshal of Indianapolis, has prohibited the sale of intoxicating liquors to Indiana soldiers.

The Western Sanitary Commission have more than 3,000 vacant beds at hospitals at St. Louis.

The British government has sent to Canada and the provinces, since December, 1861, 44,829 rifles, 2,000 muskets, 40,000 great coats, 25,940 blankets, 45,500 sets of accoutrements, and 2,276,500 rounds of ammunition, (or more than 40 rounds per gun.) This would impress us with the idea of trouble, did we not know the English love of bluster.

The oldest newspaper in the world is published in Pekin. It is printed on a large sheet of silk, and it is said, has made a weekly appearance for upwards of a thousand years!

The letters that spell debt are the initials of the sentence, "Don't Ever Buy Twice," and the letters that spell credit are the initials of the sentence, "Call Regularly Every Day—Till Trust."

There is a Prussian in Chicago, of venerable and patriarchal aspect, wearing a beard forty-two inches in length, and reaching quite to his knees. The same man when in the Prussian army was a mouse-tache that he could wrap around his head and back to his mouth again.

In a case which came before the house of lords on the 21st ultimo, the will of Richard I was produced in evidence, and it was stated to contain the earliest known autograph of any of the kings of England.—The royal signature was a cross, followed by the words "Le Roy."

The St. Louis Democrat states that a man named Hamilton recently caught in the Mississippi a white perch, weighing ten pounds, and over two feet in length. Elated by his success he returned home to enjoy it at the supper table, and had begun preparing the monster perch for the pan. His anticipations were shortly forgotten in astonishment. In the entrails he discovered—a human hand! It was that of a infant, and had been severed from the left wrist. The parts were all complete. Mr. H. confined the little member in a cigar box and buried it in his garden, and threw the voracious fish away.

Capt. Estee, of the 8th regiment, from this county, reported mortally wounded, still living, and has got as far on the way home as Chicago, where he is stopping for surgical treatment. He was struck by a ball a little below and forward of the ear. It broke his jaw bone, knocked out a number of teeth, and came out at his mouth. It was a rude shot, but the gallant captain is in a fair way to recover.

Low Water in the Mississippi.—The La Crosse Republican says: Old rivermen report the Mississippi lower than they have ever known it at this season. No heavy draft boats venture above Hastings. Our mills must stop for want of logs, if the "June rise" be only of two weeks.

Last Night's Report.

PHILADELPHIA, June 15.  
The Evening Bulletin publishes the following, received at the Pennsylvania Central railroad office:

"A dispatch received from Bolton's Station, on the Northern Central railroad, states that Gen. Tyler retreated from Martinsburg last evening—that our force at Winchester was probably captured, as the rebels were 10,000 strong at Hagerstown. The danger is great of the enemy's advancing in force."

A private dispatch states that the rebels appeared near Chambersburg, Pa., this morning, and it is probable the place has been occupied by them.

LATES.

A dispatch from Greencastle, Pa., dated 10:30 this morning, reports that our troops are now passing a report from Hagerstown to Chambersburg. Hagerstown has been evacuated. All the rolling stock of the railroad and the stores have been removed.

CAIRO, June 15.  
Special to Chicago Journal.—Gov. Kirkwood, of Iowa, arrived this morning from Vicksburg Wednesday morning, the 10th. The situation of the two armies was unchanged. The rebels attempted to drive back our pickets on Sunday last, near the center, and failed. This was the cause of the cannonading that has been mentioned. Great numbers of dead horses, mules and cattle are nightly hauled to the river by the rebels, and are found floating below the next morning. Most of them are killed by our shells.

Governor Kirkwood says the health and spirits of our troops are most excellent. Very few are wounded, and those are well cared for. Our rifle pits continue to approach the rebel works. In many places a stone can be thrown from one to the other. Our sharpshooters have silenced several of the upper water batteries, and will in a day or two completely command the gun "Whistling Dick," that sunk the Cincinnati. As our rifle pits advance, the batteries are brought up. We have over 200 guns in position.

No fear is felt about Johnston's operations in the rear.

HARRISBURG, Pa., June 15.  
The rebels entered Chambersburg at 9 o'clock to night.

MAVILLIE, Ky., June 15.  
Two hundred and fifty mounted rebels dashed into this place last night, and left this morning, after stealing horses, goods, arms, &c.

CAIRO, June 15.  
Special to Chicago Tribune.—By the steamer Continental I learn the following from your Memphis correspondent, under date of the 13th:

The steamer Hiawatha arrived to-day, only three days from Young's Point. Her officers report everything quiet along the river. They saw a few guerrillas at Island No. 68, but they offered no violence as the boat passed. From Lieut. M. Magdon, 26th Iowa, a passenger on the Hiawatha, I learn the following: At Vicksburg no great results or grand movements had taken place up to the 10th. Skirmishing and sharp-shooting occurred as usual, and Grant's mining and other operations were progressing very satisfactorily. There was no news of an advance or in fact of any movement on the part of Joe Johnston, who was reported in the vicinity of Jackson, making force for a movement as far distant day.

Gen. Frank P. Blair had just returned from another reconnaissance in force. He had carefully patrolled the country for forty miles back of Vicksburg and found only a few guerrillas, who fled at his approach to great haste to enable him to capture one for obtaining information. There was yet no enemy in the vicinity of Haines' Bluff, but Gen. Sherman had everything in readiness for them, should they make their appearance. The enemy had been seen since the fighting of Saturday and Sunday, 6th and 7th inst., in the neighborhood of Milliken's Bend and Young's Point, but every precaution was being taken to make their coming fatal should they again attack our forces at either place.

BALTIMORE, June 15.  
The American's special report from Harper's Ferry says that Gen. Milroy succeeded in cutting his way through the rebel lines and reached there this morning, after evacuating Winchester. The fighting was very desperate. We repulsed the enemy repeatedly with heavy loss, and finally they were completely routed. Gen. Milroy made his arrangements on Sunday to abandon Winchester, finding that the rebels were endeavoring to closely invest the place. He lost some 2,000 men in killed, wounded and prisoners.

Military movements are in progress to check the rebel movement in this direction, which it would not be proper to particularize. BALTIMORE, June 15.  
Gen. Milroy was surrounded by 18,000 rebels, but after a desperate fight he cut his way through and arrived with our forces at Harper's Ferry. Our force at Martinsburg has also fallen back on Harper's Ferry.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 15.  
Special to Chicago Tribune.—A brigade of rebels under Gen. McCullough, brother to Ben., attacked the 9th, 11th and 13th Louisiana, and 13th Mississippi, colored regiments, in all about 1,000 men, on Sunday morning last, at this place, and a fight ensued in which the negroes fought like heroes, but were forced to take refuge behind piles of cotton, on account of superior numbers. After the first volley the darbies clattered their muskets and went in for a hand-to-hand fight. The rebels shouted "no quarter" and bayoneted the wounded. The colored troops took up the cry, and played the same game. Negroes and rebels were found dead on the field, each transfixed with the bayonet of the other. Several rebels were found with their skulls mashed in by the darbies' muskets.

Gen. McCullough is reported dead from the effects of amputation, necessary from a wound received, and Col. Allen, formerly of the regular army, was killed. The 23d Iowa regiment took part in the fight, and lost twenty three killed and thirty-four wounded. The total killed, yet heard from, is seventy-eight; wounded, one hundred and fifty-four.

The rebels lost 100 in killed. Their wounded were removed. Price is in Arkansas, moving this way, and Walker, who McCullough whipped on the Clinton road, near Jackson, has crossed the Mississippi at Port Hudson, to operate with his Haines' Bluff in a state of perfect defence, ready for an attack.—Cannonading and sharpshooting is still kept up on both sides, but the situation at present remains unchanged.

ALBANY, June 15.  
The governor received to day a telegram from Washington calling for 20,000 militia immediately. The governor has summoned the several major generals of the state militia to Albany for consultation, and taken steps for the rapid organization of the militia. General Stanford telegraphs that he can bring out 50,000 men without delay, and the general commanding the 8th division promises 20,000.

A draft will be made under the state law to fill to the maximum number all militia regiments in the state, and from these the 20,000 will be supplied. They are called to serve six months, and will be credited to the state as three years men, under the impending national draft. They are to serve without the state on national duty.

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PHILADELPHIA, June 15.  
The New York 7th have offered their services in resisting the invasion of Pennsylvania, and are expected to leave for Harrisburg to-morrow.

NEW YORK, June 15.  
Gov. Andrew, who is here, has tendered to the government the services of all the available Massachusetts militia.

MADISON, June 15.  
Special to Chicago Tribune.—The supreme court meets to-morrow, to announce the decision of cases heretofore argued, but the calendar will not be taken up or new cases argued. The court is expected to adjourn July 7th.

Gov. Salomon has not been heard from since the 10th, when he was at Memphis, where he had been waiting four days for a boat, on his return from Vicksburg. Just now there is some anxiety as to his whereabouts.

CINCINNATI, June 15.  
Special to Chicago Tribune.—Two hundred East Tennessee conscripts who were captured by our forces, arrived here to-day and have taken the oath of allegiance, and will enter the national army. The state convention which meets at Columbus on Wednesday, will be an immense gathering, over 20,000 persons go up from this city and neighboring towns.

The proposition to nominate John Brough for governor, spreads like wildfire, and so far as we hear, nearly every county is instructing their delegates to vote for him.

CINCINNATI, June 15.  
Special to the Tribune.—The first news of the movement of Lee's army northward and the call for 100,000 men by the President, of which Ohio has to furnish 30,000 was received by the chamber of commerce, and announced on "change this afternoon, and created great excitement. Business was entirely suspended.

The announcement that the rebels had taken Mayville, Kentucky, on the Ohio river, yesterday, served to increase the excitement.

Gov. Tod has issued a proclamation to the people of Ohio this afternoon.

A meeting is called for to-morrow evening in this city to respond to the call of Governor Tod.

To-Day's Report.

(Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.)

MORNING DISPATCHES.

NEW YORK, June 16.  
The steamer Scotia is below with dates to the 6th.

A Suffolk correspondent states that Gen. Corcoran with 12,000 men left there the 14th in the direction of the Blackwater. The rebel Gen. Jenkins is at Franklin with quite a force, and it is surmised that our troops are destined for that place.

All of our militia regiments are getting under arms at the city armories. Bell were rung at midnight in Brooklyn calling out minute men, and the regiments of that city assembled at eight o'clock this morning. A large number leave for Philadelphia this morning.

The Baltimore American says the most reliable information we have been able to obtain is to the following effect: An attack was made Saturday morning on a small force of our men at Berryville under Gen. McPherson, of which the first Maryland heavy artillery participated. They fell back before our numbers, and joined Gen. Milroy at Winchester, after a sharp engagement of which the results are unknown.

At the same time, Winchester was attacked in front from the south, by a force reported to be under command of Ewell, the successor of Stonewall Jackson. The troops that made the attack at Berryville are reported to be under command of Gen. Trimble. A third force, after this encounter, is said to have captured a detachment of our men at Bunker Hill, and then moved on to Martinsburg. At 4 p. m. yesterday they demanded the surrender of Martinsburg, giving 45 minutes for the women and children to leave the town. Gen. Tyler, who commands at Martinsburg, refused to surrender, and an artillery fight ensued. At 7 o'clock last night the wires were broken between Harper's Ferry and Martinsburg, and what occurred after that is not known.

A battle was also in progress at Winchester yesterday; result unknown. Gen. Milroy repulsed Ewell on Saturday, and I said he could hold out until reinforcements reached him. If unable to sustain his position, he would have to fall back on the line to Romney, as the Harper's Ferry and Martinsburg roads are held by the enemy.

The estimates of the rebel force in the valley are so wide apart that they form no reliable data for any conclusion. No damage done to the Baltimore and Ohio railroad as far as known. No cars or locomotives on the line are exposed to capture. Orders were sent to exposed fronts, yesterday, and no less than 70 locomotives and some 200 cars were brought to Baltimore in safety as a precautionary measure. No trains will be run beyond Harper's Ferry for the present.

NEW YORK, June 15.  
It is ascertained that Hooker left the station near Fairmount on the morning of the 14th and proceeded towards Dumfries where there was a rest for the night. Early Monday morning they proceeded on the road to Fairfax station, where they probably arrived Monday night. Previous to the departure of Hooker, the 8th corps, which lay on both sides of the river below Fredricksburg proceeded northward and reached the vicinity of Dumfries Sunday night.

Belle Plain and Aquia Creek were evacuated. All public property has been shipped or destroyed or secured. The effects destroyed were such as were not worth removal. Up to Monday morning our army held the line of the Rappahannock from Bank's to Kelly's Ford. The rear being protected by sufficient troops to hold the enemy at bay should they attempt to cross the river below. Sunday evening cannonading was heard in the direction of Thorngate Gap. It is thought to be an effort of the rebels to cross in force.

SECOND DISPATCH.

NEW YORK, June 16.  
It is ascertained that the main portion of the army of the Potomac have retired from the line of the Rappahannock, a movement rendered necessary by that of the enemy. All wounded and sick, a large number, have been brought away and transferred to hospitals in the vicinity of Washington. The exact whereabouts of Gen. Lee is supposed to be near or at Thoroughfare Gap.

crow of the barque Inca had arrived at Liverpool. The vessel was burned near the Equator by the Florida. She also destroyed the ship Onondaga about the same time. Negotiations are nearly completed for the transfer of the Hudson Bay Company's rights to the British government. The Polish insurrection is active.

LIVERPOOL, June 6.  
Cotton closed steady. Breadstuffs dull. Owing to favorable weather for crops wheat is 2 1/2d per cent. lower. Corn heavy and lower.

HARRISBURG, June 16, 1 a. m.  
Everything is gloomy here. The indications are that the rebels will be in sight here by to-morrow. In the absence of all troops to stop the advance of the rebels, the destruction of all bridges along the Susquehanna is inevitable. As fast as troops reach here they are sent to different fords on the river, where works are being constructed. The attempts to get troops from Washington have failed. All the energy of the state must be directed towards arresting the progress of the rebels. There is no hope of saving the country south of the Susquehanna.

PHILADELPHIA, June 16.  
The mayor has issued a proclamation in view of the urgent necessity of instant action to protect the capital, urging the closing of the stores, and the citizens connecting themselves immediately with various military organizations for the defense of the city.

NEW YORK, June 16.  
Stocks easier, but close firm. Gold 143. U. S. 6 1/8, coupons 108 1/2, registered 104. 5 1/4, coupons 99. Mo. 6 1/2.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., June 15.  
The state convention met and organized to-day. Gov. Gamble sent in a long message giving his views on the gradual emancipation, reviewing the condition of the state and his acts. Treating of state affairs generally and concluding with tendering his resignation as provisional governor, to take effect the last day of the session of the convention.

Mr. Drake, of St. Louis, offered the following, which was laid over till to-morrow. Resolved, That it is expected that an ordinance be passed by the convention providing for the emancipation of all slaves in the state on the 1st of January next; 2d, for the perpetual prohibition of slavery in Missouri after that date; 3d, for a system of apprenticeship for such period as may be sufficient to avoid any serious inconvenience to the interest connected with slave labor, and to prepare the emancipated slaves for complete freedom; 4th, for submitting said ordinance to a vote of the people at the first day in next August.

Mr. Breckinridge, of St. Louis, introduced an act providing for the emancipation of all slaves after the 1st of July next, and apprenticesing their minor children until 1875.

Discussion arose whether Vincent Marquette, member from Saline county, should take a seat in the convention, he being under arrest for disloyalty, and now on parole in the city. Convention then adjourned.

Resolving or Obstructing the Draft.

The following opinion of Hon. William Whiting, solicitor of the war department, has been ordered to be published by the secretary of war:

It is made the duty of provost marshals to obey all lawful orders and regulations of the provost marshal general, and such as shall be prescribed by law concerning the enrolling and calling into service of the national forces." (Act March 3, 1863, section 7.)

The twenty fifth section of the same act provides that "if any person shall resist any draft of men enrolled under the act into the service of the United States, or shall counsel or aid any person to resist any such draft, or shall assault or obstruct any officer in making such draft, or in the performance of any service in relation thereto, or shall counsel any person to do so, or shall obstruct any such officer, or shall counsel any person to do so, or shall place of rendezvous, or willfully persuade them from the performance of military duty as required by law, such person shall be subject to summary arrest by the provost marshal, and shall be forthwith delivered to the civil authorities, and upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding two years, or by both said punishments."

To do any act which will prevent or impede the enrollment of the national forces, (which enrollment is preliminary and essential to the draft,) is to prevent or impede the draft itself.

The enrollment is a service to be performed by the provost marshal in relation to the draft. It is not the act of drawing ballots out of a ballot box itself, but it is "in relation to it," and is the first step that must by law be taken preparatory to the draft. It is therefore clearly within the duty of the provost marshal to subject all persons who obstruct the enrollment, to the provisions of section seven of the act.

There are many ways of obstructing officers in the performance of their services or duties in making, or in relation to the draft, without employing physical force. The neglect or refusal to do an act required by law to be done, may itself be such an offense as to subject the offender to arrest. Suppose a person to be found standing in a passage through which the drafting officers are required to enter into a place designated by law as the place for the draft, and suppose that his standing in that place would prevent access by these officers to the place of draft. If they request him to move away and he neglects or refuses to do so, for the purpose of preventing the draft, the non-performance of the act of removal would be of itself an "obstruction to the draft, or of an officer in the performance of his duty in relation to it."

Standing mute in civil courts is, under certain circumstances, a punishable offense. And so if a person, with intent to prevent the draft, refuses to give his true name when lawfully required to do so by an officer whose legal duty it is to ascertain and enroll it, it is an obstruction of that officer in the performance of one of his duties in relation to the draft. So also is the giving of false names, with the same illegal intent, and the offender will in either case be subjected to summary arrest by the provost marshal.

WILLIAM WHITING,

Solicitor of the War Department.

JAMES B. FAY, Provost Marshal General.

HORRIBLE.

A St. Joseph correspondent of the New York Evening Post, writes as follows to that paper, in justification of the retaliatory course of Union men in Missouri: "Tell the copperhead journals this little story, had from an eye-witness of the scene, now in St. Joseph. At Little Rock, in Arkansas, lived a numerous body of warm Union men, praying for a sign of the old flag and a day of deliverance, as none ever prayed save the men of Leyden. They met nightly in cellars—had their secret signs and passwords—and with all the heroism of martyrs bore suspicion, taunts, threats and violence, unflinchingly in their re-olition never to enter the rebel ranks alive. When Hamilton occupied Little Rock in force, 27 of these men were arrested and

imprisoned on suspicion—their worst enemy, according to them, no overt act against the rebel government. One day their wives, children, and friends, brothers and sisters were invited by Hamilton's orders to come and visit them. Their dangerous doors were opened, and arm in arm with their rejoicing families they were suffered to wander under guard about the town and in the fields. The bright sunlight and sweet air of unwonted freedom intoxicated them into credulity. They and the dear ones from whom they had been no longer sundered were felicitating themselves with the hope of permanent liberty, and fancied that the tiger Hamilton had forgotten his taste for blood. Just at the limits of the town the officer in command bade the families of the suspected halt—and matching those 27 brave men out of the very arms of love, ranged them in an open lot before a file of men, and there shot all of them to death in plain sight of their shrieking households.

Do you know that since I got to Missouri I have not been able to caution eye witnesses of such things against 'violent measures' with the friends of Price? F. H. L.

Wool.—A good sprinkling of wool is exchanging hands about these days, at what we should call paying rates to the producer, the sales of yesterday (Tuesday) averaging about 70 cents. Some farmers, however, are disposed to hold on for higher prices. —Akron (Ohio) Beacon, June 11th.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FARE REDUCED.

June 10th, 1863.

Grand Trunk Railway.

\$4 Less to Boston,

AND

\$2 Less to Buffalo,

THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE.

FARES, ALL RAIL.

Chicago to Buffalo, \$13 25

Corresponding reductions made on all rates in the East and South. Starting and stopping on the Grand Trunk Railway with Great Trunk Railway at Detroit.

TRIP OFFICE, 45 DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO.

Parties in any of the Northwestern States, unable to procure tickets to points on the Grand Trunk or connections, can obtain them in application by mail or otherwise, on the Grand Trunk Railway.

Want a Good Agent? Grand Trunk Railway, 60 Dearborn St., Chicago.

G. J. DEVEREUX, Manager, Grand Trunk Railway. (Admitted)

TO LET.

THE vacant lot on the bank of the river, near the mouth of Prospect street bridge, with lots of land for a term of years. This is a good location for a lumber yard or mechanical business.

Call on J. B. DOK.

Magazines for July.

SUTHERLAND has Odey, Peterson and Ballou for July. Also the latest weekly and daily papers.

FRUIT JARS!

A LARGE variety of all kinds, just received, at

WHEELOCK'S.

Also, 50 crates of all kinds of

CROCKERY!

direct importation, thereby saving the profits of New York houses. Call and examine.

CUTLERY, PLATED WARE, BRITANNIA WARE, TABLE AND LAMP MATES, PAPER KINGS, GLASS WARE, &c.

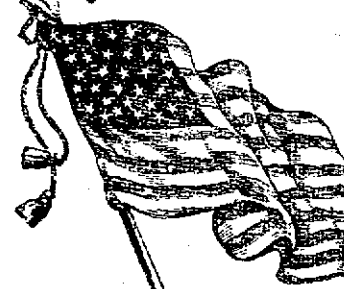
of entirely new styles. Will sell at

LOW PRICES.

January 1st, 1863. J. S. WELCH



The Daily Gazette.  
City of Janesville.  
Tuesday Evening, June 10, 1863.  
Official Paper of the City.



Forever float that standard sheet—  
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?  
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,  
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

The New Rebel Movement.

The new movement of Gen. Lee has thoroughly alarmed the threatened states. The proclamation of the governors of Ohio and Pennsylvania appeal with earnestness for the people to turn out and defend their homes. There is yet some doubt what point the rebels are aiming at, whether Philadelphia or Pittsburgh, or both. They are evidently in pretty strong force, and have appeared so suddenly at Winchester, as to make it impossible to reinforce Gen. Milroy, who has either been captured or has fallen back upon Harper's Ferry.

The rebels can hardly hope to retain any portion of the country they are invading. Their object is plunder, and effect abroad and among their own people, who were becoming tired of a war that produced no results.

It will also have a favorable effect in the north. It will dry up the copperheads. When actual invasion takes place they will retire, as their reasonable talk would not be tolerated. It is not a week since an audience at a public meeting in Philadelphia cheered Jeff. Davis. They would hardly do this now.

Afternoon dispatches indicate much alarm in Pennsylvania. It is thought that nothing can prevent the arrival of the rebels at Harrisburg, and that the whole of the state south of the Susquehanna will be overrun. That being the case we do not see what is to prevent the rebels from cutting off communication between Washington and the east. How such a formidable raid could have been set on foot so successfully without the knowledge of the military authorities is very strange. We may expect to hear of desperate battles in that quarter very soon. In the meantime the whole country ought to be put on a war footing, for we know not what the result of these engagements may be.

Eighteenth Regiment.—Col. Gabriel Bonck reports the following casualties in his command up to May 27th: At Jackson, May 14th, 2 killed, 18 wounded; before Vicksburg, 5 killed, 11 wounded. Private Ferdinand Getter was killed at Jackson by the accidental discharge of a comrade's gun.

Atlantic & Great Western Railway.—The first through passenger train upon the Atlantic & Great Western railway, says the Urbana Citizen, arrived at Akron from New York on Monday evening, 26th ult. It was made the occasion of quite a demonstration by the citizens of Akron.—Trains will now run regularly between New York and Akron.

The Rebels and the Copperheads.—The Richmond Inquirer recognizes the good will of the copperheads to the incipient confederacy, but rebukes them for misleading the population of the north any longer with ideas of re-union. On the contrary it advises them to await the arrival of insurgent armies at Cairo and at Philadelphia, and then aid the southern cause by shouting "deliverance and not Union!"

Gov. Tod, of Ohio, has authorized a battalion of national volunteers to be formed of rebel prisoners at Camp Chase, in that state, who take the oath of allegiance. For ty-five joined on Thursday last.

EXACERBATION SENTIMENT IN DELAWARE.—There was a great Union demonstration at Dover, Delaware, on Tuesday, Governor Canon presiding. Speeches were made by Henry Winter Davis, D. Dudley Field, General Schenck, J. M. Scovel, Judge Bond of Baltimore, and others. The emancipation policy was heartily approved, and every allusion to the probable rescue of Delaware from slavery was received with great enthusiasm.

4th of July.—The citizens of Burlington, Racine county, celebrate the 4th of July in an old fashioned way. J. C. Converse, Esq. of Beloit, is the orator of the day.

THIRD WISCONSIN CAVALRY.—The Appleton Crescent says: Capt. Theodore Conkey, of the 31 Wisconsin cavalry, who has been on a visit with family and friends in our city, left our midst for Madison on the 21st ult., leaving the latter place for Fort Scott, Kansas, the 25th ult. While here, on his brief stay, he enlisted and took with him fourteen recruits! This is but another evidence of Capt. Conkey's unbounded popularity among the people.

INDEMNITY.—Nine-tenths of the miseries and woes of mankind proceed from idleness. With men of quick minds, to whom it is especially pernicious, this habit is commonly the fruit of many disappointments and ill-fated schemes; and men fall in their schemes, not so much for want of strength, as the ill direction of it. The weakest living creature, by concentrating his powers on a single object, can accomplish something; the strongest, by dispersing his over many, may fail to accomplish anything. The drop, by continual falling, bores its passage through the hardest rock; the heavy torrent, rushes over it, and leaves no trace behind.

For the Daily Gazette.  
Sheep Shearing Festival.

Messrs. Editors:—We were one of the invited guests at the sheep shearing festival on the 12th inst., at John A. Fletcher's, of this town, and while some of the popular sheep men of this state are going to Vermont and to Europe after extra sheep, I thought best to tell you what is kept in Johnston. A yearling buck sheared ten and a half pounds, a two year old sixteen pounds, and a three year old seventeen pounds and a half. One ewe sheared eight and a half pounds, and these sheep have run with a large flock and without extra keeping, and we think cannot often be beat in any place. Some of our popular sheep dealers that pay five hundred dollars for a buck, and then fill his fleece with oil to make it weigh, and put it in all the newspapers through the country to get greenhorns to bite at their hook when they want to purchase, are playing a different game from this more quiet farmer. If they can turn out any heavier fleeces than those I have named above, and the sheep cared for in the same way, the fleeces not to be filled with oil and sugar, we want such persons to let us know where such sheep can be found, as we want to purchase that kind, otherwise we shall breed from these and patronize home trade. Mr. Fletcher does not have to go out of the family to get good shearers, his three sons doing that kind of work to perfection.

The festival went off with good cheer and the ladies enjoyed the same with great glees. At two o'clock we sat down to a most sumptuous table, loaded with the good things of this great and bountiful country, prepared under the guidance of the lady of Mr. Fletcher, who knows how such things are to be done. In all of the matters discussed the soldiers were not forgotten, and at sundown we parted with our friends, having enjoyed the day sumptuously, and hoping to have many such occasions in years to come.

A. M. CARPENTER.  
Johnston, June 10th, 1863.

BY TELEGRAPH.  
REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.  
BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE.  
Oscoda Union Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

PHILADELPHIA, June 10.  
The Evening Bulletin publishes the following, received at the Pennsylvania Central railroad office:

"A dispatch received from Bolton's Station, on the Northern Central railroad, states that Gen. Tyler retreated from Martinsburg last evening—that our force at Winchester was probably captured, as the rebels were 10,000 strong at Hagerstown. The dispatch is great of the enemy's advancing in force."

A private dispatch states that the rebels appeared near Chambersburg, Pa., this morning, and it is probable the place has been occupied by them.

LATER.

A dispatch from Greencastle, Pa., dated 10:30 this morning, reports that our troops are now passing in retreat from Hagerstown to Chambersburg. Hagerstown has been evacuated. All the rolling stock of the railroad and the stores have been removed.

CAIRO, June 10.

Special to Chicago Journal.—Gov. Kirkwood, of Iowa, arrived this morning from Vicksburg Wednesday morning, the 10th. The situation of the two armies was unchanged. The rebels, attempted to drive back our pickets on Sunday last, near the centre, and failed. This was the cause of the cannonading that has been mentioned. Great numbers of dead horses, mules and cattle are nightly hauled to the river by the rebels, and are found floating below the next morning. Most of them are killed by our shells.

Governor Kirkwood says the health and spirits of our troops are most excellent. Very few are wounded, and those are well cared for.

Our rifle pits continue to approach the rebel works. In many places a stone can be thrown from one to the other. Our sharpshooters have silenced several of the upper water batteries, and will in a day or two completely command the gun "Whistling Bird" in the advance. As our rifle pits advance, the batteries are brought up. We have over 200 guns in position.

No fear is felt about Johnston's operations in the rear.

HARRISBURG, Pa., June 10.

The rebels entered Chambersburg at 9 o'clock to night.

MAYSVILLE, Ky., June 10.

Two hundred and fifty mounted rebels dashed into this place last night, and left this morning, after stealing horses, goods, arms, &c.

Special to Chicago Tribune.—By the steamer Continental I learn the following from your Memphis correspondent, under date of the 13th:

The steamer Hiawatha arrived to-day, only three days from Young's Point. Her officers report everything quiet along the river. They saw a few guerrillas at Island No. 8, but they offered no violence as they were on a passenger boat. On the 20th, a passenger on the Hiawatha, I learn the following: At Vicksburg, the great results of grand movements had taken place up to the 10th. Skirmishing and shooting occurred, as usual, and Grant's mining and other operations calculated eventually to reduce Vicksburg were progressing very satisfactorily. There was no news of an advance or in fact of any movement on the part of Joe Johnston, who was reported to be in the vicinity of Jackson, massing forces for a movement on to the distant day.

Gen. Frank P. Blair had just returned from another reconnaissance in force. He had carefully patrolled the country for forty miles back of Vicksburg and found only a few guerrillas, who did at his approach in too great haste to enable him to capture one for obtaining information.

There was yet no enemy in the vicinity of Haines Bluff, but Gen. Sherman had they make their appearance. The enemy had been seen since the morning of Saturday and Sunday, 8th and 7th inst. in the neighborhood of Milliken's Bend and Young's Point, but every precaution was being taken to make their coming fatal should they again attack our forces at either place.

BALTIMORE, June 10.

The American's special report on Harper's Ferry says that Gen. Milroy succeeded in cutting his way through the rebel lines and reached our city this morning, after evacuating Winchester. The fighting was very desperate. We repulsed the enemy repeatedly with heavy loss, but finally they were heavily reinforced, and Gen. Milroy made his arrangements on Sunday to abandon Winchester, finding that the rebels were endeavoring to closely invest the place, and prisoners, 2,000 men in killed, wounded and prisoners.

Military movements are in progress to check the rebel movement in this direction, which it would not be proper to particularize.

BALTIMORE, June 10.

Gen. Milroy was surrounded by 18,000 rebels, but after a desperate fight he cut his way through and arrived with our forces at Harper's Ferry. Our force at Martinsburg has also fallen back on Harper's Ferry.

MILLIKEN'S BEND, La., June 10.

Special to Chicago Tribune.—A brigade of rebels under Gen. McCoullough, brother to Ben, attacked the 9th, 11th and 13th Louisiana, and 13th Mississippi, colored regiments in all about 1,000 men, on Sunday morning last, at Milliken's Bend, and fought in which the negroes fought like heroes, but were forced to take refuge behind piles of cotton, on account of superior numbers. After the first volley the darkies clanked their muskets and went in for a hand-to-hand fight. The rebels shouted "no quarter" and bayoneted the wounded. The colored troops took up the cry, and played the same game. Negroes and rebels were found dead on the field, each transfixed with the bayonet of the other. Several rebels were found with their skulls mashed in by the darkies' muskets.

Gen. McCoullough is reported dead from the effects of amputation, necessary from a wound received, and Col. Allen, formerly of the regular army, was killed.

The 23d Iowa regiment took part in the fight and lost twenty three killed and thirty-four wounded. The total killed, yet heard from, is seventy eight; wounded, one hundred and fifty-two. The rebels lost 100 in killed. Their wounded were removed.

Price is in Arkansas, moving this way, and Walker, whom McPherson whipped on the Clinton road, near Jackson, has crossed the Mississippi at Port Hudson, to operate with him. Haines Bluff is in a state of perfect defence, ready for an attack.—Cannonading and sharpshooting is still kept up on both sides, but the situation at present remains unchanged.

ALBANY, June 10.

The governor received to day a telegram from Washington calling for 20,000 militia immediately. The governor has summoned the several major generals of the state militia to Albany for consultation, and taken steps for the rapid organization of the militia. General Stanford telegraphs that he

can bring out 50,000 men without delay, and the general commanding the 8th division promises 20,000.

A draft will be made under the state law to fill to the maximum number all militia regiments in the state, and from these the 20,000 will be supplied. They are called to serve six months, and will be credited to the state as three months men under the impending national draft. They are to serve without the state on national duty.

PHILADELPHIA, June 10.

The New York 7th have offered their services in retreating the invasion of Pennsylvania, and are expected to leave for Harrisburg to-morrow.

Gov. Andrew, who is here, has tendered to the government the services of all the available Massachusetts militia.

MARTINSBURG, June 10.

Special to Chicago Tribune.—The supreme court meets to-morrow, to announce the decision of cases heretofore argued, but the calendar will not be taken up or new cases argued. The court is expected to adjourn July 7th.

Gov. Salomon has not been heard from since the 10th, when he was at Memphis, where he had been waiting four days for a boat on his return from Vicksburg. Just now there is some anxiety as to his whereabouts.

CINCINNATI, June 10.

Special to Chicago Tribune.—Two hundred East Tennessee conscripts who were captured by our forces, arrived here to-day and have taken the oath of allegiance, and will enter the national army. The state convention which meets at Columbus on Wednesday, will be an immense gathering, and 20,000 persons go up from this city.

The proposition to nominate John Brough for governor, appears like wild fire, and so far as we hear, nearly every county is instructing their delegates to vote for him.

CINCINNATI, June 10.

Special to the Tribune.—The first news of the movement of Lee's army northward and the call for 100,000 men by the President, which Ohio has to furnish 30,000, was received by the chamber of commerce, and created great excitement. Business was entirely suspended.

The announcement that the rebels had taken Mayfield, Kentucky, on the Ohio river, yesterday, served to increase the excitement.

Gov. Tod has issued a proclamation to the people of Ohio this afternoon.

A meeting is called for to-morrow evening in this city to respond to the call of Governor Tod.

To-Day's Report.

(Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.)

MORNING DISPATCHES.

NEW YORK, June 10.

The steamer Scotia is below with dates to the 5th.

A Suffolk correspondent states that Gen. Conant with 12,000 men left there the 12th in the direction of the Blackwater. The rebel Gen. Jenkins is at Martin with quite a force, and it is surmised that our troops are destined for that place.

All of our militia regiments are getting under arms at the city armories. Bells were rung at midnight in Brooklyn calling out minute men, and the regiments of this city assembled at eight o'clock this morning. A large number leave for Philadelphia this morning.

The Baltimore American says the most reliable information has been able to obtain is to the following effect: An attack was made Saturday morning on a small force of our men at Berryville under Gen. McKendry, of which the first Maryland battery formed a part. They fell back before superior numbers and joined Gen. Milroy at Winchester, after a sharp engagement of which the results are unknown.

At the same time, Winchester was attacked in front from the south, by a force reported to be under command of Ewell, the successor of Stonewall Jackson. The troops that made the attack at Berryville are reported to be under command of Gen. Trimble. A third force, after this encounter, is said to have captured a detachment of our men at Bunker Hill, and then moved on Martinsburg. At 4 p. m. yesterday they made the surrender of Martinsburg, giving 45 minutes for the women and children to leave the town.

Gen. Tyler, who commands at Martinsburg, refused to surrender, and an artillery fight ensued. At 7 o'clock last night the wires were broken between Harper's Ferry and Martinsburg, and what occurred after that is not known. A battle was also in progress at Winchester yesterday; result unknown. Gen. Milroy repulsed Ewell on Saturday, and said he could hold out until reinforcements reached him. If unable to maintain his position, he would have to fall back on the line to Romney, as the Harper's Ferry and Martinsburg roads are held by the enemy.

The estimates of the rebel forces in the valley are so wide apart that they form no reliable data for any conclusion. No damage done to the Baltimore and Ohio railroad as far as known. No cars or income trains on the line are exposed to capture. Orders were sent to exposed fronts, yesterday, and no less than 70 locomotives and some 200 cars were brought to Baltimore in safety as a precautionary measure. No trains will be run beyond Harper's Ferry for the present.

NEW YORK, June 10.

It is ascertained that Hooker left the station near Fairmount on the morning of the 14th and proceeded towards Dumfries, where there was a rest for the night. Early Monday morning, they proceeded on the way to Fairfax station, where they probably arrived Monday night. Previous to the departure of Hooker, the 6th corps, which lay on both sides of the river below Fredricksburg proceeded northward and reached the vicinity of Dumfries Sunday night.

Belle Plain and Aquia Creek were evacuated. All public property has been shipped or otherwise secured. The effects destroyed were sent as were not worth removal. Up to Monday morning our army held the line of the Rappahannock from Bank's to Kelly's Forde. The rear being protected by sufficient troops to hold the enemy at bay should they attempt to cross the river below. Sunday evening cannonading was heard in the direction of Thorofare Gap. It is thought to be an effort of the rebels to cross in force.

SECOND DISPATCH.

NEW YORK, June 10.

It is ascertained that the main portion of the army of the Potomac have moved from the line of the Rappahannock to the river rendered necessary by that of the enemy. All wounded and sick, a large number, have been brought away and transferred to hospitals in the vicinity of Washington. The exact whereabouts of Gen. Lee is supposed to be near or at Thorofare Gap.

AFTERNOON DISPATCHES.

NEW YORK, June 10.

Flour a shade firmer and very quiet. 5,700 lb extra state; 6,100 lb R. H. O. Wheat extra firmer, nothing doing, nominal quotations. 1,200 lb Corn spring; 1,310 lb 44 Milwaukee, club, 1.43; 43 winter red. Corn quiet and steady. Oats firm. Pork steady. Lard 5 war.

NEW YORK, June 10.

The Scotia arrived this morning. The

crew of the barque Inca had arrived at Liverpool. The vessel was burned near the Equator by the Florida. She also destroyed the ship Onida about the same time. Negotiations are nearly completed for the transfer of the Hudson Bay Company's rights to the British government. The Polish insurrection is active.

LIVERPOOL, June 6.

Cotton closed steady. Breadstuffs dull. Owing to favorable weather for crops wheat is 2 1/2d per cent lower. Corn heavy and lower.

HARRISBURG, June 10, 1 a. m.

Everything is gloomy here. The indications are that the rebels will be in sight here by to-morrow. In the absence of all troops to stop the advance of the rebels, the destruction of all bridges along the Susquehanna is inevitable. As fast as troops reach here they are sent to different points on the river, where works are being constructed. The attempts to get troops from Washington have failed. All the energy of the state must be directed towards arresting the progress of the rebels. There is no hope of saving the country south of the Susquehanna.

PHILADELPHIA, June 10.

The mayor has issued a proclamation in view of the urgent necessity of instant action to protect the capital, urging the closing of the stores, and that citizens connect themselves immediately with existing military organizations for the defense of the city.

NEW YORK, June 10.

Stocks easier, but close firmer. Gold 48 1/2. U. S. 6 1/8, coupon 108 1/2, registered 104. 5 1/4, coupon 99. Mo. 6 1/2. JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., June 10.

The state convention met and organized to-day. Gov. Gamble sent in a long message giving his views on the gradual emancipation, reviewing the condition of state affairs generally, and concluding with tendering his resignation as provisional governor, to take effect the last day of the session of the convention.

Mr. Drake, of St. Louis, offered the following, which was laid over for to-morrow.

Resolved, That it is expected that an ordinance be passed by the convention providing for the emancipation of all slaves in the state on the 1st of January next; 2d, for the perpetual prohibition of slavery in Missouri after that date; 3d, for a system of apprenticeship for such persons as may be sufficient to avoid any serious inconvenience to the interest connected with slave labor, and to prepare the emancipated slaves for complete freedom; 4th, for submitting said ordinance to a vote of the people on the first Monday in next August.

Mr. Breckinridge, of St. Louis, introduced an act providing for the emancipation of all slaves after the 1st of July next, and apprenticing their minor children until 1876.

Discussion arose whether Vincent Marquette, member from Saline county, should take a seat in the convention, he being under arrest for disloyalty, and on parole in the city. Convention then adjourned.

Resolving or Obstructing the Draft.

The following opinion of Hon. William Whiting, solicitor of the war department, has been ordered to be published by the secretary of war:

OPINION.

"To obey all lawful orders and regulations of the provost marshal general, and such as shall be prescribed by law concerning the enrolling and calling into service of the national forces." (Act March 3, 1863, section 7.)

The twenty fifth section of the same act provides that "if any person shall resist any draft of men enrolled under the act into the service of the United States, or shall counsel or aid any person to resist any such draft, or shall assault or obstruct any officer in making such draft, or in the performance of any service in relation thereto, or shall counsel any person to assault or obstruct any such officer, or shall counsel any drafted man not to appear at the place of rendezvous, or wilfully persuade the same, or shall obstruct the performance of military duty as required by law, such person shall be liable to summary arrest by the provost marshal general, and shall be delivered to the civil authorities, and upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding two years, or by both of said punishments."

To do any act which will prevent or impede the enrollment of the national forces, (which enrollment is preliminary and essential to the draft), is to prevent or impede the draft itself.

The enrollment is a service to be performed by the provost marshal in relation to the draft. It is not the act of drawing ballots out of a ballot box itself, but it is "in relation to it," and is the first step that must be taken preparatory to the draft. It is therefore clearly within the duty of the provost marshal to subject all persons who obstruct the enrollment, the meeting of the board, or any other proceeding which is preliminary and essential to the draft, to summary arrest according to the provisions of section twenty fifth.

There are many ways of obstructing officers in the performance of their services or duties in making, or in relation to the draft, without employing physical force. The neglect or refusal to do an act required by law to be done, may itself be such an offense as to subject the offender to arrest. Suppose a person to be found standing in a passage through which the drafting officers are required to enter on their place designated by law as the place for the draft, and suppose that his standing in that place would prevent access by these officers to the place of draft. If they request him to move away and he neglects or refuses to do so, for the purpose of preventing the draft, the non-performance of the duty of removal would be of itself an "obstruction to the draft, or of an officer in the performance of his duty in relation to it."

Standing mute in civil courts is, under certain circumstances, a punishable offense. And so if a person, with intent to prevent the draft, refuses to give his true name when lawfully required so to do by an officer whose legal duty it is to ascertain and enroll him, it is an obstruction of his duties in relation to the draft. So also is the giving of false names, with the intent, and the offender will in either case be subjected to summary arrest by the provost marshal.

WILLIAM WHITING,  
Solicitor of the War Department.  
JAMES B. FAY, Provost Marshal General.

HARRISBURG.—A St. Joseph correspondent of the New York Evening Post, writes as follows to that paper, in justification of the retaliatory course of Union men in Missouri:

"Tell the copperhead journals this little story, had from an eye witness of the scene, now in St. Joseph. At Little Rock, in Arkansas, lived a numerous body of warm Union men, praying for a sign of the old flag and a day of deliverance, as none ever prayed save the men of Leyden. They met and passed words, and with all the heroism of martyrs bore suspicion, taunts, threats and violence, influencing in their resolution never to enter the rebel ranks. When Hindman occupied Little Rock he, force, 27 of these men were arrested and

imprisoned on suspicion—their worst enemy accusing them of no overt act against the rebel government. One day their wives, children, parents brothers and sisters were invited by Hindman's orders to come and visit them. The doors of the prison were opened, and arm in arm with their rejoicing families they were suffered to wander under guard about the town and in the fields. The bright sunlight and sweet air of unwonted freedom intoxicated them into credulity. They said the dear ones from whom they had been so long sundered were felicitating themselves with the hope of permanent liberty, and fancied that the tiger Hindman had forgotten his taste for blood. Just at the limits of the town the officer in command made the families of the suspected halt—and marching those 27 brave men out of the very arms of loved ones, and there shot all of them to death in plain sight of their shrieking households.

Do you know that since I got to Missouri I have not been able to caution eye-witnesses of such things against 'violent measures' with the friends of Price? F. H. L.

WOOL.—A good sprinkling of wool is exchanging hands about these days, at what we should call paying rates to the producer, the sales of yesterday (Tuesday) averaging about 70 cents. Some farmers, however, are disposed to hold on for higher prices. Akron (Ohio) Beacon, June 11th.

**SPECIAL NOTICES.**  
**A RARE CHANCE!**  
**GREAT BARGAINS**  
IN  
**HATS, CAPS, &c.**  
The large stock of  
**Hats, Caps, Straw Goods, &c.**  
at  
**BEALE'S OLD STAND**  
is now selling at  
**A Trifling Advance on New York Cost.**  
The stock has been recently replenished with a large assortment of  
**NEW AND FASHIONABLE GOODS,**  
and a rare opportunity is offered to those wishing to purchase goods at this time to do so at  
**Very Low Figures.**  
All persons having claims against Mr. Beale are requested to  
Present the same to Me,  
at the store, for payment, and all demands due him  
**MUST BE AT ONCE SETTLED UP.**  
For the proprietor, **MRS. J. B. BEALE.**  
Janesville, May 24, 1863. my24st

**Conveyancing and Abstracts of Title.**  
**J. H. BALCH.**  
Having had charge of the Abstract Books of Bennett, Hastings & Co. for the past two years, and from his connection with the public show as Deputy Clerk of the Circuit Court, (and formerly Deputy Recorder of Deeds) and familiarity with the records of the County is prepared to furnish  
**ABSTRACTS THAT MAY BE RELIED UPON,**  
in all cases involving title—Conveyances, Taxes and Judgments. Also, the charge for examinations, CONFIRMATIONS, EASES, EJECTMENTS, AND ALL REAL ESTATE MATTERS.  
Orders left at the Clerk's office or sent by mail will receive prompt attention.  
Janesville, Rock County, Wis.  
**REMOVAL!**  
**DR. M. S. JOHNSON**  
has removed to  
**Jackman & Smith's New Building,**  
over the Rock County Bank, where he will wait upon his friends and customers in any department of dentistry.  
**New Family Grocery Store.**  
**Fresh Goods and Low Prices.**

**TO HOTEL KEEPERS.**  
**The Ford House**  
In this city for sale at a low price. It is pleasantly situated, and one of the most desirable hotels in Janesville. For particulars apply to  
**BENNETT, GARDNER & OTHERS.**  
Janesville, Wis.

**Black Silk Sashes,**  
**CIRCULARS AND MANTILLAS,**  
JUST RECEIVED BY  
**RICE, CAUL & RICE.**  
SOME elegant styles in the above goods, and made to order.  
**BEST SILK,**  
and when we will sell at the very  
**SMALLEST PROFITS.**  
**TOBACCO PLANTS.**  
100,000 CIGARETTE PLANTS for sale at 10c per 100 for cash or on time.  
J. H. DAVIS.  
Janesville, June 10th, 1863.

**Something New and Good!**  
**Sterling's Ambrosia.**  
FOR REST, Refreshment and Health after the Fair, or in the hot time in the market. For sale at the People's Drug Store.  
J. H. DAVIS.  
Janesville, June 10th, 1863.

**Photograph Albums.**  
I have this day received direct from the manufacturer the latest and best of  
**ALBUMS**  
ever exhibited in America. Those wishing to purchase will do well to call and see them.  
J. H. DAVIS.  
April 24th, 1863.

**Cash for Wool.**  
THE subscriber will pay top highest market price, in cash, for wool, or  
F. WHITAKER.  
Janesville, June 10th, 1863.

**ICE! ICE! ICE!!!**  
**For the season or for the Cwt.**  
Orders left at the  
**American House or Dr. Bailey's Drug Store**  
will be promptly attended to.  
**J. R. CHILDS.**

**Washing Made Easy**  
**The Universal Clothes Wringer!**  
is sold at  
**Richardson's Hardware Store.**  
Do not buy any other kind for this is the best, and I will prove it to you will call.  
In 1860.  
P. R. WARREN, Agent.

**Board Taken for Rent.**  
THE second house north of the Breckler H. Rd. now being thoroughly repaired, will be rented, and the rent taken in kind or cash.  
J. C. RAYNER.  
May 19th, 1863.

**MUSIC.**  
**Vocal and Instrumental.**  
H. C. MAISON, Teacher and Tutor, will give lessons on the Piano, Violin and Violoncello, and all the latest styles. Lessons given (if desired) at the pupils' residence.  
The residence of Miss West is in the block dwelling south of the rear of the Methodist Church. -ed4th

**W. C. RAYNER,**  
TEACHER of the Piano Forte, Melodion, Thorough Bass and Harmony.  
**Terms, \$10 per Quarter, 24 Lessons.**  
PIANOS TUNED FOR \$1.00.  
Application may be made at Wilson's Music Store, Lappl's Block, 3d story. apl1st

**HOUSE TO RENT.**  
In a pleasant location, and with all conveniences. Apply to  
J. H. DAVIS.  
Janesville, June 10th, 1863.

**NEW BOOKS**  
just received at  
**SUTHERLAND'S BOOKSTORE.**  
**ESTHER'S Tax Law.**  
By L. A. Sutherland, of Mass., and published by Sutherland's Bookstore, 15 N. 2nd St., New York.  
The Story of My Career.  
By Frank Warren, by the Author of Rutledge, the Story of My Career, and other tales. Published by Sutherland's Bookstore, 15 N. 2nd St., New York.  
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By Frank Warren, by the Author of Rutledge, the Story of My Career, and other tales. Published by Sutherland's Bookstore, 15 N. 2nd St., New York.

**WINE AND LIQUORS.**  
**CLOSING OUT.**  
HAYN? decided to discontinue this branch of my business. I will close out this stock to any one at a greatly  
**REDUCED PRICE.**  
or will sell in lots to suit purchasers if any one takes the time to call. W. G. WILCOX.  
Janesville, June 10th, 1863. my10day

**MAKE YOUR OWN SOAP.**  
**Concentrated Lye.**  
A article that makes beautiful soap, both hard and soft, without the trouble of putting up lye. It is sold by the gallon or by the quart.  
Sign of the Golden Mortar.  
J. H. DAVIS.  
Janesville, June 10th, 1863.

**Gold Pens!**  
THE best supply of John F. Taylor's Gold Pens and Gold Pens just received and for sale at  
SUTHERLAND'S BOOKSTORE.  
Janesville, June 10th, 1863.

**Sweet's Infalible Liniment!**  
For sale at the Sign of the Golden Mortar, Main Street.  
J. H. DAVIS.  
Janesville, June 10th, 1863.

**INSTRUCTIONS IN MUSIC!**  
**Miss Margaret B. West,**  
TEACHER of Piano Forte and Singing on the newest and most approved principles. Particular attention given to the latest styles. Lessons given (if desired) at the pupils' residence.  
The residence of Miss West is in the block dwelling south of the rear of the Methodist Church. -ed4th

**Sabbath Hymn and Tune Book.**  
For sale in the Congregational Church, a full and complete edition.  
Janesville, April 25th, 1863. my25st

**ANOTHER AS-ORTMENT**  
of  
**Wall Papers!**  
EMBRACING some styles never before exhibited in Janesville. For particulars apply to  
J. H. DAVIS.  
Janesville, June 10th, 1863.

**Gilt and Rosewood Frames.**  
A LARGE stock just received at  
J. H. DAVIS.  
Janesville, June 10th, 1863.

**Musical Instruction!**  
**W. C. RAYNER,**  
TEACHER of the Piano Forte, Melodion, Thorough Bass and Harmony.  
**Terms, \$10 per Quarter, 24 Lessons.**  
PIANOS TUNED FOR \$1.00.  
Application may be made at Wilson's Music Store, Lappl's Block, 3d story. apl1st

**TOBACCO PLANTS.**  
100,000 CIGARETTE PLANTS for sale at 10c per 100 for cash or on time.  
J. H. DAVIS.  
Janesville, June 10th, 1863.

**Something New and Good!**  
**Sterling's Ambrosia.**  
FOR REST, Refreshment and Health after the Fair, or in the hot time in the market. For sale at the People's Drug Store.  
J. H. DAVIS.  
Janesville, June 10th, 1863.

**Photograph Albums.**  
I have this day received direct from the manufacturer the latest and best of  
**ALBUMS**  
ever exhibited in America. Those wishing to purchase will do well to call and see them.  
J. H. DAVIS.  
April 24th, 1863.

**Cash for Wool.**  
THE subscriber will pay top highest market price, in cash, for wool, or  
F. WHITAKER.  
Janesville, June 10th, 1863.

**ICE! ICE! ICE!!!**  
**For the season or for the Cwt.**  
Orders left at the  
**American House or Dr. Bailey's Drug Store**  
will be promptly attended to.  
**J. R. CHILDS.**

**Washing Made Easy**  
**The Universal Clothes Wringer!**  
is sold at  
**Richardson's Hardware Store.**  
Do not buy any other kind for this is the best, and I will prove it to you will call.  
In 1860.  
P. R. WARREN, Agent.

**Board Taken for Rent.**  
THE second house north of the Breckler H. Rd. now being thoroughly repaired, will be rented, and the rent taken in kind or cash.  
J. C. RAYNER.  
May 19th, 1863.

**MUSIC.**  
**Vocal and Instrumental.**  
H. C. MAISON, Teacher and Tutor, will give lessons on the Piano, Violin and Violoncello, and all the latest styles. Lessons given (if desired) at the pupils' residence.  
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